NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 230 st., between 5th and 6th avs. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. MEN AND ACRES. Matines at 134 Ours. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-New Vension OF FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st .- FROD GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue an Edd at ... THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Manues at I. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-ner Thirtieth at ... Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway. PIPPIN; OR, THE KING BOWERY THEATRE, Howery .- MYSTERIES OF PARIS-VARIETY - LA JOCKINE - THE DROVERS. Matinee at 2. THE TANMANY, Pourteenth street.-GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matines at 2%.

MRS. F. B. CONWA''S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. --TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers. Comic VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTERLEY, AC. Matines at 2 %.

THEATRE CONIQ E, 514 Broadway. COMIC VOCAL-ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matines at 236. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broatway.—ETHIO-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway .- CUING-

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway .-- THE NEW HILBENICON. Matthree at 2. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. Hooley's

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, 4C. Matinee at 2. HIPPODROME PARISIEN, corner 2d av. and 64th st.

NEW YORK M SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, April 16, 1876.

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THE PENNY POSTAGE BILL introduced yesterday in the United States Senate by Mr. Sumner, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere, contains many provisions worthy of thoughtful consideration. It aims to provide the people with a system of cheap pos age and to abolish the franking privilege, and in this much, at least, will be favorably received.

LOOKING AFTER THE MAIN CHANCE .- The last is heard of the young democracy. The other day in the Senate Mr. Genet uttered the eulogium of Mr. Tweed, and desired it to be distinctly understood that he had never held any but sentiments of the highest respect for that gentleman. Mr. Genet recognizes with whom the victory rests and perceives who has the disposition of the spoils.

THE PAPAL AUTHORITIES in Rome are considerably alarmed at the prospect of another revolutionary movement against the lay power of the Church. Mazzini has prepared, it is said, for an immediate "rising." This is an old schema revived; but being an Italian bimself perhaps Joseph Mazzini is of opinion that he has as good a claim to father a schema as has Pio Nono. It may be.

OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE, published elsewhere, furnishes some interesting particulars of the preparations making by the Dominion government to suppress the Winnipeg surrection. The expedition will probably number two thousand men, and will march to the Red River territory by one of four routes, of which the one through the canal at Saut S.e. Marie will probably be taken. As the canal is located in American territory permission must first be accorded by our government to pass through, and this brings up an interesting question of international courtesy.

The Railroads of the United States

Last year a bill authorizing a classification of the directors of the Eric Railroad-whereby the management of the road and the control of the company were practically placed for an indefinite time in the hands of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, the president and the comptroller of the road—was passed by a Republican Legislature at Albany and signed by our present democratic Governor. Before our present demo-cratic Legislature Mr. Charles Burt, a British barrister, representing a number of English stockholders, has appeared, asking in behalf of said stockholders a repeal of said classification law, in order that the stockholders generally may choose a new board of directors, Mr. Burt charging that under the management of Gould and Fisk the interests of the stockholders have suffered and are suffering, and that there is no prospect of relief under said management.

Gould and Fisk, thus put upon their defence, claim that the road under their administration has been well managed: that they found it in a bad condition every way, and have put it in a good condition; that they have extended its connections and feeders, reduced its expenses and increased its receipts; that if there have been no dividends it is because of the costs of their repairs and improvements; that in regard to this classification law the same system exists in England, and that before it was applied to the Erie road it was in force in Pennsylvania, Obio, Illinois and elsewhere, and applies as well to the New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem lines, and that this classification system is good in securing experienced men in the direction of the affairs of every road concerned.

In general terms such are the two sides of

this controversy. Without taking either side we undertake to say that the relief sought by Mr. Burt for the English stockholders he represents will not be found in the repeal of the bill in question, nor in the New York Legislature, now or hereafter, nor in our State courts. The trouble lies deeper, too deep to be remedied by State Legislatures or State courts. Nor are the evils complained of confined to the Erie road. They exist more or less in all the great railroad lines of the United States, and are beginning to be felt in the small ones. The great and overshadowing evil of all is the watering of the stock. The stock of a railway company, for instance, is twenty-five millions of dollars. But they are hard up, and though a new issue of stock or watering of twenty-five millions may reduce the shares from seventy to thirty per cent or less, the new issue still gives to the management the control of millions, whereby State Legi latures and State courts become the willing servants of the controlling heads or head of the railway concerned.

Against this formidable evil of stock watering the stockholder, as these matters now stand in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other States, has no redress; but beyond the stockholders lie the greater interests of the masses of the people. And here we find in our great railway companies growing monopolies, which threaten in time the absolute political control of every State concerned unless they are put under the checks and balances of some general law of the United States. The Western Union Telegraph Company is becoming from its stock watering and other processes a dangerous monopoly in view of the general interests of the people. Hence we advocate the merging of the whole telegraph system of the United States in the Post Office Department and as properly belonging to that department of the general government. In the same view of the paramount interests of the people we hold that there will be no end to these railway corruptions and the grasping ambition of these great railway companies and combinations except in a general law of Congress regulating all the railroad business of the

Among the powers conferred upon Congress are the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," the power to "establish post offices and post roads," the power to "lay and collect taxes," &c., and the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers,' &c. Now, under these powers in the constitution, as settled in settling the late rebellion, in the establishment of the supr macy of the United States and the subordination of the several States, Congress clearly poss sses the authority for a general law for the regulation of commerce among the States

The powers recited were granted to Congress before such things as steamboats, railroads and telegraphs were dreamed of, at a time when Washington was practically as far from New York as San Francisco is to-day. If the powers then recited were held to be necessary to Congress in 1787, how much more necessary are they in 1870? In this new age, in fact, of rapid intercommunications of thought, passengers and goods from point to point, between the two oceans, and between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and around the world, all those old notions of the age of horse power on land and sails on the sea-all those old notions, we say, dividing States, provinces and peoples. have become obsolete and absurd. We are no longer a loose confederacy of different peoples, cut off from each other by mountains and rivers or by many days' travel; but we are one people, and the wants of each State in such things as railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, are the wants of all. In view, then, of harmony, uniformity and wholesome checks upon grasping State monopolies, Congress alone can supply these wants of the age. So, in our judgment, neither the stockholders in our railroads, English or American, nor the people of the several States, have any security for the future against railway stock-watering monopolies save in a general law of regulation from

YESTERDAY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS completed the bill to reorganize the navy. While the number of officers is reduced by it no commissions are vacated, which will leave the force as it now stands and prevent promotions to the higher grades for some time to come. The bill settles the question of the relative position of line and staff officers by providing that the latter shall not, at any time, exercise control over a commander by virtue of superior rank.

The New York Tax Levies. We publish this morning the texts of the New York city and county tax levies, both bills of which were yesterd w made the special order of the day in the State Assembly for Tuesday next. The total amount of money appropriated in these bills is not larger than e appropriation last year, while the rate of taxation is lessened by reason of the increased value of property in the city. So far, then, as the amount to be raised is concerned the exhibit is satisfactory, and must be regarded as the initiation of that economy in the administration of our city government which is promised by the new Charter. The donations for charitable purposes are not large, and are wholly bestowed upon instituions of which New York may justly be proud and which are worthy of the aid extended to

A large part of the city tax bill is devoted to defining the powers and duties of the several departments and to perfecting the new Charter. The Comptroller is authorized to borrow money from time to time in anticipation of the revenues, in such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures, but not exceeding the amount of revenues. Provision is made for increasing our water supply, for the construction of a fire telegraph and for the issuance of "tax relief bonds," which shall be applied to the payment of State taxes and to the liquidation of the city and county debt. One of the most important provisions in the bill is that which prohibits the paving, with any special or patent pavement, of any street, avenue or public place which has once been paved, unless by a petition from a majority of the property owners on such thoroughfares. This section effectually prevents imposition upon our citizens of heavy assessments for the laying of pavements which they do not desire, and is an obstacle to corrupt jobs. Another noticeable feature is the section which provides that the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks shall not receive any salary or other compensation for their services.

In the way of perfecting the new Charter the powers and duties of the Police Department and of the officers and men of the police force are fully and clearly defined. For the purpose of increasing the income of the Police Life Insurance fund authority is given for the monthly deduction of fifty cents from the pay of each member of the force, and it is provided that the department may, by a unanimous vote, place any captain and sergeant on the pension roll and allow him an annual retiring pension not exceeding in amount one-half of his annual salary. The same authority is given to retire patrolmen, but the annual pension in such cases is limited to four hundred dollars. Power is conferred upon the board to appoint special officers, without pay, and to demand the assistance of the military in cases of emergency. Immediately upon making an arrest the officer making it shall take the offender before a magistrate, if any be sitting at the time; otherwise the prisoner shall be detained at the station house until the next sitting of the magistrate, when he shall be

conveyed before him without delay. To the Department of Docks a large part of the bill is devoted. Exclusive charge of all the wharf property is given to the department. which is authorized to make such improvements on the water front as may be necessary, and it is provided that the board shall advertise for plans for the best method of such improvements "by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips which shall accommo date the present commerce" of New York, these plans to be laid before the board by the 1st day of October of the present year. This is a most important section of the bill, and promises to give us a water front worthy of the metropolis. The fullest powers necessary to a proper performance of their duty are conferred upon the Commissioners. all the provisions being evidently carefully considered before they were adopted. On the whole the bill will undoubtedly give satisfaction to the public.

The Fine Arts in the Old World.

Our special correspondence on the subject of art and art patronage and product in the Old World, as it appears in our columns to-day under date of Paris and Rome, is particularly interesting. Our writer in Paris details the closing transactions of the sale of Prince Demidoff's gallery, conveying besides the inferences which were produced by the distribution of the works by purchase to different countries and for private collections. The paintings of the French school brought the highest prices—a symptom of revolution in the public taste in that respect, when we call to mind the liberal and almost exclusive patronage which has been given to the products of the Italian artists during many years. The statuary brought rather moderate prices. The collection of objects of vertu was very large and fine, the catalogue containing 1,965 numbers. The aggregate receipts of the first three days' sales footed up \$249,000.

From Rome we have an elaborate and very lively special report of the opening of the Exposition of Christian Art, which has been organized and arranged in the Holy City under the patronage of Pope Pius IX. There is statuary and gold and silver and diamonds and rubles in great abundance and worked and chiselled by "cunning" hands. The galleries are ample and tolerably well filled, but cold and formal in effect. The review of their contents from the pen of our correspondent is both instructive and entertaining. It shows forth Rome, with the "orphans of the heart must turn to thee;" Rome, "the mistress of the soul," if we so will, but yet a Rome, like Greece, as "living Rome no more.

THE NEW POST OFFICE of this city will probably make some progress in construction during the present summer, in view of the action of the House of Representatives yesterday on the Deficiency bill. The House agreed to the decision of the conference committee increasing the sum to be appropriated for the work to one million of dollars.

KEEP IT GOING.-The latest promise from Washington is that the next statement of the public debt will show a greater reduction than any month of the past. Very good. This is the sort of practical finance the people appre-

Church and State in Spalu-The Ulti- The Resians and the Canadians-A Big

A cable despatch which we publish to-day gives us to know that General Prim has delivered his ultimatum to the Spanish bishops. They have not yet given in their allegiance to the new constitution. A few days since we published instructions from Rome to Spain. These were to the effect that the Spanish bishops must not on any account accept things as they are in Spain. For a year and a half Prim has waited and waited with an amazing amount of good temper. He has been anxious above all things to stave off a fight with Rome. The latest action of Rome in regard to Spain has left Prim no choice. It is now war. Prim accepts the situation. He has, consequently, warned the bishops. If the bishops prove refractory we shall have Spain confronting her own sorrow and all the world fully interested in the issue. No man knows so well as does Prim that the Church and State difficulty, which Spain must grapple with and finally settle before she can find peace or a fair start on a new career, is her main difficulty. Genorally speaking we don't care much about Prim; he has not come up to our expectations; but in this case he shows pluck and intelligence. The Spanish Church has hitherto been the stumbling block in the way of the men who now govern Spain. We want to see who is to win-whether the finest of European countries is to remain under the control of the priests or whether the new ideas are to have a fair

The Condition of Mexico.

Our correspondence from Mexico, published this morning, furnishes the reader with the latest news from that republic. The same old tale is told. Rebels everywhere; pronunclamentos by the score. First we have General Martinez's address to the people of Mexico, in which Juarez is denounced as the worst tyrant the country ever had, and the heroic dexicans are urged to arms to preserve "liberty." Next is General Huerta's proclamation declaring that the existing government is most odious : that it has done many things Huerta cannot approve; that the sovereignty of the States has been repeatedly attacked, and that the only recourse left is a revolution. Of course there is nothing new in what Martinez and Huerta proclaim. Their asseverations are but repetitions of what ten thousand Mexicans have said before. Meantime, while engaged in preserving liberty by cutting each other's throats, the Mexicans are allowing their beautiful country to go to the bad as fast as it can. Were it possible for the leaders on both sides to garrote or shoot each other, or could they all die of apoplexy at one and the same time, there would be some hope of peace and prosperity for Mexico. But as the first is not likely to occur and as the last could only be the result of a divine interposition in the affairs of the republic, of which we cannot perceive the faintest sign, Mexico bids fair to remain in a state of anarchy for an indefinite period of time.

NAPOLEON AND THE REDS.-A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that the "reds" are disposed, and even determined, to fight with the Emperor's party in the matter of the new constitution. On the night of the 14th there was a meeting of the malcontents at the house of Deputy Cremieux. The meeting represented the party of the Left in the Chamber and the party of the Left in journalism. It is a fact that sixty-two provincial and fourteen Paris journals were represented. The result of the meeting was a resolution to vote against the plebiscile, and in addition to issue manifestoes accordingly. After all the opposition must do something like this. It cannot do anything better. But this course of action, rest assured, will have but little effect. France is with the Emperor and the Emperor is going to win. Things are not quite to our mind, but we must bow to facts. The Emperor is, perhaps, more willing than are the "reds," but the Emperor, is practical and the "reds" are not. Once more, at least, the Emperor is bound to win at the ballot box.

SIX AND A HALP REASONS WHY THE NAVY YARD WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK.-First, because Mr. Starkweather is not the man to carry such a measure through and get the vard transferred to New London. Second, ecause Mr. Starkweather has no influence with the Navy Department, which will oppose him and his plans to the bitter end. He has put himself in opposition to the Department in relation to the disorganization of the service, and has played fast and loose so often that no one has any confidence in him. Third, because we should be looked upon as mad to move the best navy yard in the country until we have built a better one up the Hudson river. Fourth, because there is a cat in the meal bag. Fifth, because General Slocum has not got the right man to write his letters for him. Sixth, because it can't be done—the fates oppose it and policy and economy say no.

GOOD FRIDAY IN WALL STREET.-The "bulls" and "bears" observed the holy day of Good Friday with remarkable decorum considering the temptations which Mammon always holds forth. The Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Gold Board were closed; but the banks and private bankers were required to remain open, as the occasion was not a legal holiday. It should be made so, however, not only out of respect to the day itself, but in order to add another to the list of public holidays, which ought to be so plentiful as to give frequent rest from the excitement and wear and tear of business. England is a great commercial nation, and yet has two or three times as many holidays as are inscribed in the statutes of New York. Philadelphia is ahead of us in making Good Friday a legal holiday already. Our Legislature has plenty of time to fix the matter this session if so disposed. As it now stands the banking community are greatly inconvenienced.

THAT GRORGIA BILL is not yet disposed of by the United States Senate. Yesterday, after several dreary speeches on the subject, the final vote was put off to Tuesday next. Evidences are not wanting that the Senate begin to look upon the case of Georgia as that of a huge elephant on their hands. Perhaps if Senators could consistently do so they would drop the bill entirely; but it must be passed in some shape or other, and the sooner it is the better it will be for the republicans and, we hope, for the people of Georgia,

The dreadful Fenians are going to Canada

again. So say the Canadians. The lat st from Montreal is-first, that "volunteers from the country continue to arrive;" next, that "everything is quiet on the frontier;" so that it at once appears that the awful army of Fenian invasion is still in its invisible winter quarters-at least, that "Sister Anne" has seen no cloud of dust from the watch towers. and that there is hope the brave Canadian heroes may yet rally in time to stay the advancing host. But whence is the host to come? For it would be impolite, perhaps, to suppose that the Canadian authorities, in suspending the habeas corpus and calling for volunteers, are counting without the host. It cannot be that those equal-minded dignituries are giving way to panie and playing with the people a juvenile game of bugaboo-exciting alarm without any just reason. We cannot do the fat and pudding-headed authorities of the happy New Dominion the injustice to admit such a supposition. The very fact that they are pudding-headed men is against it; for is not a pudding stuffed with all sorts of good things, and would it be a good thing to pile up all the taxes of this hurried defence without any occasion for No. It must be set down certain that there is a host-a host of bloodyminded, awful, destructive, savage Fenians on the march from somewhere against the peace of the New Dominion. Nobody has seen the host, but this only makes matters worse; for is it not universally recognized that there is no danger so terrible as invisible danger? There is, however, a Fenian Congress in session in Chicago, and there is an individual Fenian rampant in these parts who maintains a standard of revolt against the Fenian Congress. and declares that he will wage war against Canada on his own account because the Congress refuses to open hostilities. Is it possible that this is only a ruse to cover the purpose of the Congress-to send men over the frontier forthwith? We commend this hint to the Canadian government in the hope that it will cause still a little more fright, for the fright is very funny. Indeed, we hardly know whether the Fenians or the Canadians are the funniest in this awful spectacle of a war with no army in the field. It is hinted that there will come from all this a quasi military organization of the Canadian people and the construction of military roads, and that it will justify heavy taxes. Perhaps this is the point. Jobs are sometimes put up in just this way, and it would be quite in Canadian character if it should eventually turn out that the Canadian authorities were in collusion with the socalled Fenians and had conjured up a show rebellion to justify heavy expenditures. THE MEMORY OF BYRON. -Mrs. Beecher

Stowe has done famously in the way of keeping alive the memory of author of "Childe Harold" "and other poems." It is now proposed to help his reputation by the delivery of a lecture upon the life, character, virtues and tender and exquisite beauties of the great departed poet. Captain Mayne Reid will undertake this task. Captain Reid was intimate with many of the most intimate friends of Byron. He knew them in their clubs and in their most vivacious moments, and hence is well qualified to talk understandingly upon the subject he has chosen as the text of his lecture. The curiosity of seeing a gentleman so well known in the annals of sensational and practical literature as Captain Reid will not excel the interest that has accumulated around the name of Byron by the very remarkable developments of a few months past. Let Captain Reid have a royal audience.

PERRY SETTLED .- Perry, the junk pirate and murderer of the resolutely honest watchman, Hayes, is finally found guilty of murder in the second degree. With this much society perhaps should feel grateful, as it was the result of a third trial. The fact that the man was found guilty at all was due to the honest common-sense ruling of Judge Barnard admitting the dying declaration of the murdered man as part of the evidence. This declaration was ruled out before, and owing to that ruling it was then impossible to convict. The case is not given up yet by the counsel for the accused, and we suppose will not be till he is pardoned out after a short term of imprison-

WASHINGTON RUMOR has it now that Secretary Robeson is soon to retire from the Navy Department. He is said to have entered the Cabinet for the sole purpose of aiding in the re-election of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey; but as that gentleman has no longer a chance for continued Senatorial honors Mr. Robeson has no further motive for remaining at the head of the navy. This, of course, is mere gossip, and may not be true. If every time within the past six months rumor has spoken of a change in the Cabinet some one of the Secretaries had gone out of it the administration would be stronger to-day.

WE PUBLISH this morning the story of the career in Tennessee of a scamp hading from Brooklyn. If he is not crazy he deserves to be put in the State Prison for twenty years. His desertion of his amiable and virtuous wife and her two children and his marriage with a leader of the Nashville demi-monde exhibit on his part an amount of depravity which reflects severely upon buman nature and upon the moral lessons taught in the City of Churches.

TAK NG H M BY THE HAND.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association was dent Joseph Forbes, in the chair. Reports from several committees were read and a few new names aded to the roll, after which the following resolu-ness were presented and unanimously adopted:— Resolved. That the colored voters of the Seventh Assembly district are hereby cordially invited to units with this organization, and are hereby assured of a kind reception.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with our colored fellow clitzens of said district, with a view of effecting a union of organization and forces for political action.

A little unimportant business was then transacted, after watch the meeting adjourned.

A RAILROAD STRIKE AND RIOT.

Nearly one hundred laborers on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad engaged in a hand-to-hand fight at Plum Point, near the Hudson River Railroad junction yesterday. It appears that a nuraber \$1.50 per day and wanted \$1.75. Some Hudson River Radroad men making their appearance a right followed during whiten clubs were used and a German badly beaten. As soon as possible the busses separated the gangs, and that put an end to the muss.

GOOD FRIDAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY.

Services in the Various Churches-The Exercises of Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday.

Good Friday was observed by the business com-munity yesterday as a sort of haif holiday. The City Hall and other departments of the city government were closed, together with the Produce Exchange colice courts and coroners' office transacted no ousl-nees after twelve M. The Custom House and Sub-Freasury were open as usual, but many down town establishments were close I and business of all kinds was quite duil throughout the day. Most of the churches whose denominations observe the day were bung with black, symbolic of the darkness which services were of the most solemn character.
THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES

were especially noticeable for their ceremonious observance of the day. No lights blazed upon the churches; no masses were celebrated, but priests and clerics, vested in solemn black, intened the mourn of the Passion and in procession brought back to the high altars the ciboriums con taining the sacred Host, which had remained for twenty-four hours in the beautiful reposi received by the officiating priests at the close of the service the ceremony of

THE VENERATION OF THE CROSS was observed with the utmost devotion by the vast throngs who crowded the churches. Rich and poor, elegantly dressed ladies and numble servant girls, onal and business men and humble artisans, in a mingled stream, crowded up the aisles of the numerous churches to kueel around the alters and tesuly their adoration of a crucified God by Kissing their devoted priests. But the instruction was not entirely symbolic on Good Friday. A few sermons were preached, but on strictly spiritual subjects. No political situations distracted the attention of their nocks from the ponitonal exercises of the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Starrs, the Vicar General of the arcadiocese, preached at

The Rev. Dr. Starra, the Vicar General of the arcudioces, preached at St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

His text was taken from the Lamen attons of Jeremiah L, 12—"O, all ye that pass by the way attend and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The sorrows of Christ in His Passion was the theme. He cularged—first, upon the enormity of an in producing such suffering in God's own son. Second, upon the palience and meskness with which those sufferings were borne, furnishing a model for our mitation such as could scarcely be conceived, and, thirdly, upon the condence we should feel in the love of a redeemer who could so near the load of sin for our sakes, and with such disinterested love die for us a shameful and agonizing death.

His discourse was listened to with the profoundest attention by the immense congregation that crowded the pews and thronged the assess of the cathedral. Vicar General Starr was ansisted by Rev. Br. McSweeney, Deacon A. McCaffetty, and Sud-Deacon Father Phelan, who were the three who sang the Passion; and also by Rev. Fainers (i. i. McKeon, M. J. Keath and O'Fisherty, of Troy, J. Kearney noting as master of ceremonies.

sang the Passion; and also by key. Fainers G. if.
McKeon, M. J. Keath and O'Fisherty, of Troy, J.
Kearney acting as master of ceremonies.
Ar ST. ATEPHEN'S CHURCH.

On East Twenty-eighth street, the attendance was
very large. The services were conducted by Rev.
Dr. McGiynn, and comsisted of singing the Passion,
advanced of the cross and the other Catholic services inclient to Good Friday.

ST. PEER'S CHURCH.

On Barclay street, was also crowded, the alsies and
pulpit were draped in mouraing, and Rev. Michael
J. Farrell presented an impressive sermon on the
superings of Carist on the cross,
ST. PEANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH,
corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, was
filled by a dense throng, composed principativ of ladies. The services were very selemin, and the contessionals were filled throughout the day by people
engaged in preparing for their Paschal communion.
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY.
In Sullivan street, the full rubrical ceremonial was
performed. This church is under the pasiorat care of
the Franciscans and Fasher sucretat. In the morning the Boly sacrament from the repository to the
altar, at which the mass of the "Presanctified Mysicrics" was performed, an imposing procession sang
impressively the Tunge Lingua after the Gregorian

impressively the Funge Lingua after the Gregorian style.

At the Jesuir's Church
the matins of Holy Saturday, known popularly as the office of Tenebra were caunted at hali-past five. A large congregation was present, and when all the lights in the great triangular candlestick were extinguished, the Benedicius was sung with fine effect. The sermon was presented upon the mystery of the day by the Rev. Mr. Ronaynt, S. J.

At eleven o'clock a full choral service was held at Trinty church. An immense congregation was in attendance, and hundreds were unable to obtain seats. With the exception of the processional and recessional hymns, the music was almost entirely diregorian. The Yente, Benebichts and Benedicius were rendered in the eighth, third and first tones respectively. During the offertory a motet by Gound, "Word of God Incarnate," was given by the choir, and the anthem was hymn one of "Hymns, Ancient and Monern." The lessons for the day were read by the Rev. Dr. Ogoby, and Litany was intended by the Rev. Mr. Whippie, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton preached the sermon.

GRAOS CHURCH

GRACE CHURCH
was filled with its usual aristocratic assemulage.
Kev. Dr. Potter presented in the morang. The ma-

sical programme consisted of Vente, Greatorex; Glorio, do.; Benedicius, do.; Hymn 231, Schuman, and Hymn 56. Mason.

St. Groude's Church.
Sthyvesant square was largely attended on the occasion of annual confirmation services, which have been held in time church on Good Friday for many years. The Bisnop occupied the chancel, and the key. Dr. Tyng, the key. Morris A. Tyng and the Rey. Mr. Stephenson read the services. Dr. Tyng preached the sermon, after which a large number of candidates were confirmed. The disnop made the usual address to these candidates, and after the staging of the hymn.

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the congregation dispersed. In this church it is not customary to sing the canticles on Good Friday and the music consists of selections of appropriate by the conference of t

the congregation dispersed. In this church it is not customary to sing the camicles on dood Friday and the music consists of selections of appropriate hymns.

AT ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL
the usual Good Friday services of the Protestant Episcopal Guaren, with the exception of the cross and canoles on the aliar were celebrated. The sacred edince was crowded to its utmost capacity by a lesinonable and attentive congregation of devout worshippers. The recor, the liev. U. W. Morrell. as-itsed by the key. Messrs. W. B. Noyes and Downie officiated. There were three services during the day as follows:—matins at nine o'clock consisting of the ordinary morning Good Friday service, including the Litary and reproaches, lonowed by an eloquent sermon by Father morrell the foundation of the discourse being the gypei of ine day. St. Jan, XIX. At half-past tweive o'clock the service of the "three hours' agony" was held, after which the recome each discourse an appropriate hymn was sing by the choir and congregation. The altar was heavily draped in emblems of modriling, the cruciax and candles being also covered with thick folds of blark crape. At hight there was another service, the even song and sermon at eight F. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LESTGER ROOM.

The usual praver meeting and lecture took place in the lecture room of Plymouth curren. Brooklyn, last night, and was unusually crowded; the parlors adjoining the house were filled with worshippers unable to obtain seats in any other part of the house. Mr. Beecher, in aft siak said that the evening of the day jumished the subject of conversation, and said that to the disciples the death of Christinus; have been an overwhelming fact to their minds, clouding all their hopes and balling all their aspirations. Showing the parallelism of this in the fife of Christ's disciples to-day he in one division of his subject as to the causes that led to this despondency, showed that it arose very offen trom physical causes. A conversation arose on this aspect of the question, and Mr. Beecher instanced

to drink tea and coffee and the Devn left of temping nim.

HOLY SATERDAY.

The services of this day are very lengthy, beginning as early as eight in the morning in most of the churches. Rubrically, in the early ages of the Church, the services of Holy Saurday were celebrated at midnight, in honor of the time when the angel came and rolled a way the stone from the door of the septicare. In to-hay's service the Paschal Candle, typical of the Resurrection, is lighted and biessed, and many other symbolic rites are celebrated. To-morrow being the churches will be stripped of their mourning, and they great holy day, commemorative of a risen Saviour, will be celebrated with an the glorious point and ceremony that the Church of Rome uses on her festival days. The most elaborate orchestral music will assist in the solemn high masses of an the churches, and Kyrie and Gloria and Hosamat in Eccesis will ring through the sounding assess to the accompaniment of harps and organs trumpess and cymbals, sweet viols and silver flutes.

Good Friday in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA. April 15, 1870. This being a legal holiday the banks, the Board of Brokers and a portion of the mercantile houses and